

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

DIED AT HIS POST.

The death of the gallant detective, Kauhane, whose years of faithful service have been ended by a death which was caused by nothing but fidelity to duty, will be received with heartfelt regret all over the Islands. Hawaiian qualities appear at their very best in cases like these, and we rejoice to say that they are by no means rare.

The subscription opened by the ADVERTISER yesterday morning for the wounded men is still open, and it is hoped the public will cordially respond to a claim which has so just a title to their sympathies.

A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

We report in our news columns a case from Kona which should be given the most serious thought. A number of Japanese were caught gambling in Kona, and were fined by the sapient Judge two hundred dollars apiece.

This is not justice; it is robbery under the forms of justice. It is the kind of thing which is dealt out by Chinese mandarins to the unfortunate victims who fall into their clutches. We do not want any of it in Hawaii; we cannot afford any of it. If considerations of equity and fair play are not enough to restrain our petty magistrates from such perversions of the law, it will be well for them to remember that Japan is a great and powerful neighbor of ours, whom it will not be found profitable to offend.

Perhaps a word to the country judges from a higher quarter might serve to give them a juster conception of their duties.

ANOTHER BOOK ON HAWAII.

The attention which the events of the past year have drawn to Hawaii is bearing fruit in literature, not only in the United States, but in Europe. Dr. Marcuse, who was sent out by the German Government to make a series of astronomical observations, and who spent more than a year here, has recorded his impressions in a handsomely printed and illustrated octavo of 180 pages. With the usual German partiality to exactness, he has followed a very methodical plan, giving first a general view, then a description of each of the particular islands, after which follow chapters on the volcanic activity, the climate, the manners and customs of the people, the flora and fauna, closing with a historic account from the earliest times to the present, and various information of a statistical character. A bibliography is also appended.

The book is, on the whole, a very creditable production. While not free from errors, it seems to be accurate in the main. The account of the revolution, while evidently unsympathetic, is not wanting in fairness. The great value of the work of Professor Alexander and of the scientific department of the Government, is generously recognized, as are also the services of the Curator of the Bishop Museum, W. T. Brigham.

The illustrations are very good in quality, and there are several maps. The book will certainly do a good deal toward diffusing in Germany a correct knowledge of Hawaii and its people.

MR. DAVIES AND SEDITIOUS OFFENSES.

The presentation, in another column, of the facts and the law regarding Mr. T. H. Davies' seditious writings by our "reviewer," demands the attention of the Government. If the law in this case has been repeatedly violated by Mr. Davies, as it would seem to have been, action should be taken at once, for Mr. Davies is not above the law. If he is permitted to go unpunished for committing a seri-

ous offense, we may as well repeal our criminal laws, close our courts and empty our jails. Why punish some obscure person for stealing a pound of nails, or smuggling an ounce of opium, if an offense against the life of the State has been committed and allowed to go unpunished? The failure heretofore to notice Mr. Davies' writings may indicate strength on the part of the Provisional Government, but its refusal to act may become a dangerous precedent, and be misconstrued. If Mr. Davies should be indicted, and if he makes the defence indicated by our reviewer, the Attorney-General may enter a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, and add to it, in the words of Uncle Toby to the fly, "Go, poor insect, go; the world is large enough for me and thee."

Mr. Davies protests "against the infatuation which leads men to play with a crisis which is apparently beyond their control." We, too, protest against a Government which "plays" with a man who is apparently trying to produce another crisis. If he is allowed to depart, any obscure person who may hereafter be charged with seditious offenses can justly reply, why did you allow him to go free; he, who in and out of season has excited discontent by telling the Provisional Government that it is in possession of a "stolen kingdom"?

THE UNION PLATFORM.

The platform prepared by the committee, to furnish a foundation for the Union Annexation Party is published in another column. It contains nine articles, and there is little in any of them to which any reasonable man can object. First of all comes the declaration of unalterable opposition to any and every form of monarchy in these islands, followed by an equally emphatic declaration in favor of political union with the United States. These two things are the essence of the platform, and should be sufficient to unite in the bands of party unity all good annexationists.

Next in importance to the two articles referred to, come the declarations in favor of free labor and a liberal land policy. Both are peculiarly appropriate and timely. One of the good things which the new era should put an end to is the land monopoly which has so long retarded the prosperity of the country. The possession of the Crown and Government lands puts it in the power of the Government to throw thousands of small holdings open to settlement, so that the time may come when the soil shall be cultivated by those who own it; and when these owners may be not great proprietors, whose possessions are measured in square miles, but the hardy and honest "small farmers" who make the backbone of every country.

In like manner, the declaration with regard to labor is relevant and timely. Annexation means freedom and independence for labor, with a prospect of larger rewards and wider opportunities.

There is nothing in the other planks of this platform which can give rise to dissensions. The fabric is strong enough and broad enough to accommodate all the friends of the cause.

MORE TESTIMONY.

On the first page of this morning's ADVERTISER appears another valuable historical and descriptive sketch by Professor Alexander, which has not hitherto been published in Honolulu. Attention is drawn to it particularly on account of the kindly spirit which it breathes toward the native Hawaiians.

The opponents of the present Government have tried to make it appear that its organizers have spoken and acted in a spirit of malignant hostility toward the native people, not only overriding and trampling upon their rights, but denying their merits and traducing their character. This statement is one for which C. T. Gulick in particular has maliciously made himself sponsor. That it is a slander is shown, not only by the tone of

Mr. Alexander's article this morning, but by innumerable other written and oral utterances of the friends of the Government, as well as by their acts in maintaining the schools, churches and charities of the country.

The offence of which the "missionaries" have made themselves guilty is that they have not flattered the Hawaiians, but have told the truth to them and about them, extenuating much and setting down naught in malice. Like true Saxons, they have declined to submit to the loss of their own liberties as the consequence of the political incapacity of the natives, and they have drawn attention to this incapacity, though in no unfriendly spirit. To the excellent traits of the Hawaiians, their hospitality, their natural graciousness, their kindness, they have always borne cheerful witness.

We cannot give a better example of the spirit in which the Hawaiians have been regarded by those who have uniformly proved their truest friends, than is contained in the following words from the pen of S. E. Bishop, words which reflect equal credit upon the writer's head and heart:

The Hawaiian race is one that is well worth saving. With all their sad frailties, they are a noble race of men, physically and morally. They are manly, courageous, enterprising, cordial, generous, unselfish. They are highly receptive of good. They love to look forward and upward, though very facile to temptations to slide backward and downward. In an unusual degree they possess a capacity for fine and ardent enthusiasm for noble ends.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

The paper on the Hawaiian question written by James Schouler for the Forum shows how deplorably the ablest man can blunder when he gets upon unfamiliar ground. The New York nation cites the article as a convincing application of the methods of history to the issues, and as virtually settling the case for all rational minds.

The difficulty with this theory is that Mr. Schouler's paper is not an application of a sound historic method, but, on the contrary, exhibits from beginning to end an ignorance or contempt of what that method requires which would be painful in anyone, while with Mr. Schouler it is extraordinary. The first duty of a scientific historian is to sift his facts, throwing upon them every side light which a scientific knowledge of human nature and the laws of social development can afford. The historians of the ancient world, and, indeed, of the modern world, up to the year 1800, did not do this, and as a consequence their "histories" bristle with imaginative tales. Mr. Schouler should be a belated representative of this extinct species, for his article is planted thick with gaudy statements, in comparison with which the legends of Romulus and Remus or William Tell are sober, drab-colored fact.

What makes this state of things more remarkable is the circumstance that Mr. Schouler's article by no means lacks the internal evidences of candor. He would seem to have made a sincere effort to weigh the subject with fairness. But he is unable apparently to divest his mind of the conviction that Mr. Blount's inquiry left nothing to be desired in point of accuracy, impartiality and scientific method. Whatever Mr. Blount says, "goes" with Mr. Schouler as infallibly as with the cuckoos themselves. If Blount says "Thumbs up"—Mr. Schouler's thumb is found in position, wagging scorn at all who dare to bear witness against his master. Mr. Blount found but one side to the Hawaiian case. Why should Mr. Schouler wish to be wiser than the learned and impartial politician from Georgia? Is it any wonder that under such circumstances, C. B. Wilson parades through his pages in the role of a hero, while Mrs. Dominis stalks across the boards in all the glory of a tragedy queen.

We would commend to the earnest attention of Mr. Schouler—and of all who like him have made up the Hawaiian case without hearing the evidence—the testimony to the character of the leaders of the

Provisional Government on the one hand, and of the royalists on the other, contained in the published despatches of the United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Albert S. Willis.

THE FINANCE REPORT.

The Government's Money Transactions of the Past Week.

The finance report for the past week appears below. It was not presented at yesterday's Council meeting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1894.
Current Account, balance
Feb. 14, 1894.....\$ 276,572 76

RECEIPTS.
Interior Department.....\$ 3,535 75
Customs receipts.....15,685 46
Fines, etc.....1,030 17
Revenue Stamps.....305 50
San Francisco Consul Fees.....506 42
Post Office.....1,706 10
Crown Lands.....700 00
Brands.....4 00
Government Realizations.....74 65
Taxes.....3,044 52
Sale of Government Bonds.....2,000 00
\$ 28,592 57

Total Treasury Balance as above.....\$276,572 76
\$305,165 33

EXPENDITURES.
Judiciary Department.....375 00
Department of Foreign Affairs.....88 59
Interior Department:
Bureau of Public Works.....426 50
Bureau Water Works.....249 25
Board of Health.....140 00
Miscellaneous.....2,544 91
Finance Department:
Salaries, Incident's, etc., 1,146 62
Interest.....472 50
Attorney-General's Department.....477 50
Road Taxes to Special Deposit.....260 00
School Tax to Special Deposit.....188 00
Expenses placing Loan, 1893.....40 00
Payments under Sec. 2.....513 30
\$ 6,922 17
Total Treasury Balance, above date.....298,243 16
\$ 305,165 33

Outstanding Bonds.....\$2,690,200 00
Treasury Notes.....40,000 00
Due P. S. Bank and P. M. G. Notes.....678,259 87
\$3,408,459 87

P. S. BANK MEMO.
Notices this date of withdrawal maturing February, March and April, 1894.....\$ 37,737 00
Cash on hand.....37,454 44

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMO
Exps. Prov. Govt. to date.....\$ 198,242 83
(This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)

MEMO. CASH IN TREASURY.
Outstanding Certificates.....\$ 284,000 00
Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping.....28,000 00
Cash in Treasury to redeem all outstanding Certificates.....284,000 00
Total amount certificates.....\$ 312,000 00

Cash on hand Postal Savings Bank.....\$ 37,454 44
Balance to credit of twenty-six Road Boards, in Treasury.....39,770 98
Balance to credit of School Boards, in Treasury.....9,449 48
Available Cash, Current Account.....298,243 16
Total Cash.....\$ 384,915 06

Due current account from advances to loan fund.....\$ 49,767 24
Due current account from advances to Postal Savings Bank.....27,157 08

MISCELLANEOUS.
Subsidy to steamers to Molokai, etc.....\$ 200 00
Quarantine diseased animals.....6 00
Electric Light.....18 50
Insane Asylum.....901 00
Government Post Office, Hilo.....300 00
Aid Kaplanai Park.....1,000 00
Incidentals, Homesteads.....71 41
Repairs to Markets.....30 00
Government Pounds.....18 00
\$ 2,544 91

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Letter From Mr. J. M. Vivas.

MR. EDITOR:—M. A. Gonsalves at the meeting of the Portuguese Political League last Sunday very strongly denied S. M. Damon's remark that Japanese were not Asiatics, and said that if necessary the Portuguese would take up arms against Asiatic immigration. How can he face Mr. Damon at a meeting of the American League after roasting him at the Portuguese Patriotic League meeting, which League he is trying to break up only for the reason of being a president of something. As regards my being "a head without a body," as the Bulletin says, next Sunday well tell the tale at the Portuguese Political League meeting.

J. M. VIVAS.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

(Continued from page 1.)

self does not hate. The name of Washington is bequeathed to us to make humanity blush that such a man is alone in history."

These contemporary tributes, many of them drawn from the thoughtful minds of the nation against which Washington had drawn his sword, placed the great Virginian in his own times upon the mighty pedestal to which posterity has raised his statue.

As time goes on, however, the greatness of Washington's work as a statesman will be still more accurately measured. It has not been so measured yet because, generations after his death, it has not been completed. The great Republic, with all its success and magnitude, has not yet begun to realize its destiny. Its architects build better than they knew, and better than we now know. Not has the world made its full response to the political influences which Washington set in motion. Some great chapters in the French revolution dated from them. When Spanish-America freed itself, there too was a result of Washington's example. Brazil, inheriting a Portuguese monarchy, caught in time the republican enthusiasm from the North; and here today, in the most isolated islands in all the world, we hail the name of Washington, and proclaim that the work he did unto America he did likewise unto us.

Somewhere I have read a German legend "that on one night of all the year the great Imperial Charles emerges from his tomb. When the moonbeams fall on the noble river and fling from bank to bank a bridge of light, upon that bridge of moonbeams the monarch walks, calling down a benediction on all the German land." An idle fancy, surely; but it brings to mind the living figure of Washington, luminous and august, invoking the genius of liberty by which all men are made free. Let us believe that if his spirit cannot walk abroad with benedictory hand, at least the influence of what he did and what he was in life will lighten all humanity, and that some day a human race without a single king—except the King of Kings; without a throne, except the throne of reason and of justice; without a despot but the conscience and the will; without a master and without a slave, will say of Washington, and say it in all tongues: From him all statesmen had an example, all races an inspiration; from him the world had its heritage of freedom, and to his memory the chaplets of immortality belong.

At one time during Mr. Smith's remarks the rain fell so heavily that he was compelled to stop. After the band played a selection, he resumed.

Prof. M. M. Scott was the next speaker, with the subject, "Washington as a Patriot." He said,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am profoundly thankful that in these characterizations of the "Father of his Country," it should have fallen to my lot to speak in a few words of Washington as a patriot. In any other single side of the man, he has equals, as it may be claimed without challenge that he has had superiors. As a warrior, with the great captains of either antiquity or of modern times, we may not compare him. Likewise, he may not stand in the very front rank of statesmen; and I am bound to say that I believe we should not place him in the first category of saints. In these things, we Americans can talk with moderation to the men of other nations about Washington and his rivals and superiors without warmth, and certainly without taking offense, but, as a patriot, he stands alone. The entire vocabulary of paucity is scarcely overstrained when applied to Washington's patriotism. To balance his character, to strike an average in all those things, almost infinite in variety, which enter into that complex thing called manhood, it will be found that he had few equals. In unselfish and supreme love of country, in steadfastness and unflinching zeal in her service, never supremely elated by success, nor unduly depressed by misfortune. I know of no name in all history to compare with his with the possible exception of Themistocles, the Athenian. Macaulay gives a fine account of this grand patriot, standing upon the quarter-deck of his trireme, with arms folded, with countenance grave and unperurbed, watching the destruction of the great Persian host, by the little Athenian fleet, and ventures the remark that Themistocles would have stood thus, had it been his own galley instead of that of his enemy doomed to destruction. So we may think of Washington. Whether at Boston, taking command of his handful of undrilled troops, whether at Valley Forge in that terrible winter of 1779, or whether at Yorktown in the flush of victorious success, he is ever the same, and we know that had the fortunes of war been otherwise than what they were, this unsullied patriot would have stood defeat with the same equanimity, with which he welcomed success. "I charge thee to throw away ambition, for from this the angels fell," are the words of the world's great master of characterization. In the sense in which Shakespeare puts these words into the mouth of Woolsey, Washington, in so far as one may read from his life and actions, was absolutely free from the corroding taint of selfish ambition. His only ambition was to serve his country. Whether in the field, as President, or in council, no thought of self ever entered his patriotic mind. No more elevated act of patriotic devotion to duty than that of surrendering his commission to the Congress that gave it, after seven years of successful war, can be found in all history; and when the time came again, at the call of his grateful countrymen, he was with unanimous voice chosen as chief executive of the nation he had toiled so long to create, he cheerfully left the quiet and well-beloved home on the Potomac, to labor amid difficulties and detractors for the good of his race. If ever truly, so often misplaced, were well deserved by man, then that one mentioned by one of the framers of the Constitution, to be applied as the official title of the President, should

have belonged to Washington—"Serene Highness."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered by the band. The large audience present united in singing that grand old song with an enthusiasm which shook the rafters, and then, after three rousing cheers for the immortal George, the services were ended.

Among those present were President Dole, Attorney-General Smith, Minister and Mrs. Willis, Commander Soper, Consul-General Mills and many others.

BEET SUGAR FOR THE EAST.

About Fifty Thousand Tons to be Shipped.

Fifty thousand tons of Western beet sugar will be shipped from San Francisco to the Philadelphia and New York markets. Claus Spreckels has contracted with John Rosenfeld, of San Francisco, to furnish the vessels necessary to bring the sugar East, and the rate of freight has been agreed upon at \$2.50 per ton. The first vessel, the ship R. D. Rice, is now loading the first consignment at San Francisco. She will be followed by other American clipper ships.

There has been an unusually large crop of beet sugar during the past year in California and the West, exceeding previous years by 9,000,000 pounds in California alone. Some of this crop is not needed in the West, it being generally mixed with the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands' product by the refiners. The run being from one American port to another and termed as a coasting run, foreign craft cannot compete.—Philadelphia Record.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing, and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by all medicine dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

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February 22, 1894.

Little Giant rat traps have been known to catch two rats at a time; we sell them to catch one at each setting, if they do more than that you are the winner.

We have a large stock of brass and painted bird cages which we are selling at very low prices to meet the stringency of the times. Birds are luxuries and should be kept as economically as possible; the first step in the direction of saving in expense of a luxury of this sort should be at the cage—often the bird costs you nothing. The painted cage is the cheapest and will last until you grow tired of it.

We heard a funny thing the other day about the material for our locked fence. We have been shipping this to customers all over the group without regard to politics, age, sex or previous condition of servitude of the person ordering it. At Lahaina, we have a customer who recognized in the locked fence the best fencing he ever saw, and gave us an order. When the goods reached the port, some curious individual examined the bundles of stays and concluded at once that they were steel ram rods for guns and immediately started a rumor that we were shipping arms to the other islands. The only thing that surprises us is that the efficient clerk at the Marshal's office has not been down to see why we had not procured a permit. We can understand how the curious individual took the stays for ram rods; they are made of steel and are about the same size as the old fashioned article used for hammering in the powder and shot. Any of the old timers here will remember what a steel ram rod is and will understand from the comparison what a steel fence stay is like and almost how much pressure it will stand. It is about the best description we can give you. They cost you only six dollars a hundred and the washers fifteen cents a pound. Send us an order and let us assist you that far in making the best fence you ever saw.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,
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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Daily ADVERTISER, 50 cents per month. Delivered by carriers.